

LABOR CLARION

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Company Union Clause In Steel Trust Code Withdrawn Under Fire

Announcement by Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at a hearing by the National Recovery Administration on Monday last, that the code of fair competition for the steel industry which aimed at retaining the company union set-ups had been withdrawn, was greeted by great applause.

The decision to withdraw the objectionable provisions was made at a meeting of the institute during a recess in the hearing on the industry's code.

Thus organized labor, according to a United Press dispatch, aided by the Recovery Administration, "won a significant victory in its fight to give the 500,000 steel mill workers of the country the right of collective bargaining."

Green Is Suspicious

But William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, does not appear, according to the dispatches, to regard the development as an unqualified victory. He challenged the good faith of the steel operators in the movement. Elimination of the company union provision, however, opened the way for organized labor attempts at unionization of steel workers and Mr. Green proposed a secret vote of steel employees to determine what type of union they wanted.

Green submitted a counter proposal. He asked for a thirty-hour week with a 60-cent minimum per hour and a guaranteed weekly wage of at least \$18. He also urged that the child labor prohibition be extended to ban the employment of anyone under 18, instead of the 16-year minimum age provision.

Administrator Johnson had bluntly said he considered the provision "inappropriate," and that it appeared to be contradictory to the N. R. A.

Wages Too Low, Says Miss Perkins

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, just back from an inspection of the steel centers, was the first witness at the code hearing. She called upon the steel industry to decrease the average forty-hour week and increase the minimum wages proposed in its code of fair competition.

The forty-hour week proposed, she said, would fail to provide employment for idle steel workers. The wage scales, ranging from 30 cents per hour in the South to 40 cents in the North, she said, were insufficient to re-establish the desired degree of purchasing power.

She pleaded for complete abolishment of the 12-hour day and urged that the steel workers be guaranteed one day's rest in seven.

The child labor section, she said, contained an objectionable feature in that it stipulated that no employer should "knowingly" employ any persons under 16 years.

Lumber and Oil Hearings

The code of fair competition for the lumber industry, after thorough revision at a final meeting between General Johnson, labor representatives and leaders of the industry, was completed and

placed in the hands of the administrator. Decision on final details was expected this week.

Public hearings on the oil code were resumed this week after days of private conference. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, denying rumors of dissension, pledged its support to the recovery program. Agreement was believed to be possible this week.

The first court test of the National Recovery Act threatened in Chicago, where independent milk distributors had defied the administration's effort to impose a price agreement upon them. Application for an injunction was expected.

Modification of the blanket code was agreed to by General Johnson when he acceded to demands for a forty-eight-hour week instead of forty hours by small-town storekeepers. "The concession," he said, "was necessary to avert hardships."

TOBIN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, has been named one of the regional directors to carry out the Recovery Act construction program, his region centering at Indianapolis.

SAFETY ON BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

The director of the State Department of Industrial Relations invited the contractors and representatives of the districts concerned with the two bay bridges to confer and adopt a safety program, with the idea, first, of preventing injuries, and secondly, to give immediate aid to those injured. This conference, held July 10, 1933, resulted in the adoption of a plan which provides for immediate contact between representatives of the contractors, the Industrial Accident Commission and representatives of the Bay districts. Under this plan frequent inspections by representatives of the Industrial Accident Commission will insure that safety rules are being carried out, not only by the employer through his agents, but by the workers as well.

Cheer Labor Official In Protest Meeting

That the educated, thinking people of Chicago are more in sympathy with the principles and concepts of the American Federation of Labor at this time than at any previous time in the history of the city was made plain at a gigantic mass meeting of citizens held at the Chicago Stadium, says a Chicago dispatch by Joseph A. Wise of International Labor News Service.

The audience of 25 000, called together to protest against the wrecking of the Chicago public school system by shyster politicians under orders from evil-minded, avaricious big bankers, gave the biggest ovation of the evening to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The vast throng arose and cheered President Fitzpatrick for three minutes after he had concluded his presentation of labor's case against the Board of Education.

It was not an organized labor meeting, but was held under the direction of organizations embracing many classes of citizens. Speakers represented universities, parent-teachers' associations, the Kiwanis International, churches and various educational organizations.

Must Reduce Hours Without Wage Cuts, Despite Agreements

Employers who have contracts with trade unions will be expected to reduce the number of hours for industrial workers to thirty-five a week, without reduction in weekly earnings, if they accept President Roosevelt's voluntary blanket code as an emergency measure to increase employment until specific codes are adopted, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in discussing rumors of wage reductions for union members under Roosevelt's proposal.

Mr. Green pointed out that the code provides that clerical workers shall be employed no longer than forty hours a week and shall be paid from \$12 to \$15 a week, depending on the community, while mechanical employees are to be employed thirty-five hours a week during the emergency period until December 1. A maximum work-week of forty hours may be adopted for six weeks, but the employee must not be worked in excess of eight hours a day.

Not Devised to Reduce Wages

"My understanding of the blanket code is that it was never intended as a device for reducing wages," said Mr. Green.

"The primary purpose of the act is to reduce unemployment and to increase wages. If a reduction in the number of hours worked by employees in any line of industry is brought about under the operation of the blanket code, the wages paid for the reduced number of hours must be as great as those under which the longer hours were worked.

"This provision is sustained by section 7 of the blanket code, which states as follows:

Code Forbids Cuts

"Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules."

"For example, suppose a contract between union workers and an employer in a shop provides for forty-four hours a week. In the event that the employer agrees to the blanket code, he is expected to reduce his hours to thirty-five and forty as provided in the voluntary code. The pay must be at least as much as that paid under the forty-four hour week.

BONDS FOR SELF-INSURERS

Because the California workmen's insurance and safety act has been imperiled by the financial reverses met with by several surety companies, the Industrial Accident Commission has adopted a resolution reciting that "on and after July 10, 1933, the Industrial Accident Commission will accept only sureties on bonds for self-insurers from companies listed by the United States Treasury Department as acceptable sureties on federal bonds, and with the underwriting limitations specified by the said department applying to the total accumulation of liability on all surety bonds of any one company, as filed with the Industrial Accident Commission."

Principal Measures Adopted or Rejected By State Legislature

After adopting legislation concerning new taxes estimated to yield \$92,500,000 a biennium, or \$30,000,000 less than was required to balance the budget, the California Legislature adjourned early in the morning of Thursday, July 27.

Among the principal measures passed were the following:

A tax bill imposing a 2½ per cent levy on retail sales from August 1, 1933, to June 30, 1935, estimated to yield \$63,000,000 to \$80,000,000 annually.

A personal income tax expected to yield \$11,000,000 annually.

An amendment to the inheritance tax law lowering the exemption limit from \$50,000 to \$25,000; estimated to yield \$1,500,000 annually.

A bill establishing an authority to set up the \$160,000,000 statewide water conservation program, embracing the central valley unit designed to transfer Sacramento river water to arid sections in the San Joaquin valley.

Bills providing for the death sentence or life imprisonment without parole for kidnapers, and providing for \$1000 rewards for their apprehension.

Appropriation of \$750,000 for additional support for district junior colleges.

The Legislature also overrode thirteen of the governor's vetoes and sustained eighty-eight, including the state employees' salary reduction bill, which was calculated to take \$2,500,000 annually from the salaries of such employees.

Among the measures which met with defeat were a bill to raise the tax on beer from 62 cents to \$1 a barrel; a bill increasing motor vehicle registration fees from \$3 to \$4 a year; and bills appropriating \$134,768.29 for the Department of Social Welfare, \$37,000 for the bureau of criminal identification, \$70,000 for the bureau of narcotics enforcement, and \$12,698 for the judicial council.

PICTURE INDUSTRY STRIKE

Stating that he would confer with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers regarding the strike in the picture industry at Hollywood, in which 5000 workers are involved, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, took a hand in the controversy Tuesday last. A telegram from the Federation president to Richard Green, representing the strikers, characterized the situation as deplorable. Film officials are attempting to carry on with strike-breakers.

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WHOLESALE PRICES AGAIN ADVANCE

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending July 22 stands at 69.7, as compared with 68.9 for the week ending July 15, showing an increase of approximately 1 2/10 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

Increases Wages 25 Per Cent And Adds to Working Forces

The Eloesser-Heynemann Company, makers of "Can't Bust 'Em" and "Boss of the Road" work garments, have just announced a 25 per cent increase in wages, retroactive to July 17.

The company, a pioneer manufacturer of work and dress clothing, recently purchased the famous "Boss of the Road" trade mark and stock from Neustadter Bros.

Besides the increase in wages, Mr. Eloesser stated with great satisfaction that his firm is now giving employment to a great many former Neustadter Bros. factory workers. He stated that nearly 150 new employees have been put on the payroll during the last few weeks and that the firm is experiencing a healthy and active improvement in business and intends to throw the entire weight of its influence and support behind the government's Industrial Recovery program.

Thousands of Workers Strike In All Sections of Country

Latest strike reports show walkouts from Hollywood, Calif., where 6000 union workers were called out of the big motion picture studios, to New York City, where capmakers, barbers and other workers stopped work.

The Hollywood strike was caused by a walkout of 665 sound technicians, who demanded a uniform wage and hour contract. Attempts to replace them with non-union men were followed by a strike order involving 6000 issued by Richard Green, international representative of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

New York capmakers struck following expiration of their agreement. They are seeking higher wages and better working conditions. Barbers struck for more pay, charging that wages had been as low as \$8 a week.

Strikes continued in Pennsylvania, with Reading the storm center. Hosiery workers have completely tied up the big Reading shops and have joined the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers by the many thousands.

Striking furniture workers at High Point, N. C., reached agreements with their employers in some plants and returned to work. About 4000 seamless hosiery workers in the High Point district were reported still out.

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Enemy of Low Wages Is Labor Secretary

Following the resignation of Dr. A. M. Northrup, State Secretary of Labor and Industry, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, says a Harrisburg dispatch, has dismissed Dr. Northrup and appointed Miss Charlotte E. Carr, foe of the sweatshop and low wages, in his place.

Dr. Northrup had made his resignation effective August 1. In his letter of resignation, he accused Miss Carr, who was director of the bureau of inspection in the Labor Department, of fomenting strikes. There are reported to be 100 strikes, involving some 30,000 workers, under way in Pennsylvania. Ninety strikes have been called since July 1. Dr. Northrup also charged that Miss Carr had been virtually in charge of the Labor Department.

Miss Carr, who is 43, is a native of Dayton, Ohio. She has vigorously fought low wages in Pennsylvania industry. She was formerly acting director of the women's bureau of the New York State Labor Department. In appointing Miss Carr to succeed Dr. Northrup, Governor Pinchot declared she was eminently fitted for the position.

The full fashioned hosiery industry is the one affected most by current walk-outs. It was estimated that 13,000 hosiery workers were on strike, about 11,000 of them in Berks County, where 3000 or 4000 employees in clothing and other factories also are out.

Since July 1, new strikes in hosiery, silk and textile mills have numbered forty-two. In the clothing industry eighteen plants have been closed and the strikers number between 4000 and 5000.

Street Car Men Win Wage Raise In Gary, Ind., Arbitration Case

An award has been handed down in the arbitration case between the Gary Railways Company of Gary, Ind., and Division 517 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. This award is of significance for the Chicago metropolitan area, if not for the country as a whole. The controversy centered around a demand made by the company for a 20 per cent reduction in the wage rates of the members of the division. The union resisted this cut and chose to go to arbitration rather than submit to it.

The arbitration board consisted of Judge E. Miles Norton, representing the union; J. C. Johnson, representing the company, and John M. Fox as the impartial chairman. The union's evidence, which was prepared by O. David Zimring of the Labor Bureau of Middle West, went deeply into the financial history of the Gary Railways Company and laid bare, in a series of exhibits, how the company was used as a pawn in the financial manipulations of the Midland Utilities Company. The case on behalf of the union was presented by Judge Norton, O. David Zimring, and Executive Board Member Edward McMorrow, who assisted and guided the Gary division throughout the proceedings.

The hearings were concluded July 12, and the award, effective August 1, 1933, denies the company's request for a cut and, instead of that, grants an increase to all of the employees represented by the division. Operators on single-truck cars and busmen were granted an increase of 5 cents an hour. All other employees, members of the union, were increased 3 cents per hour. The new scale established is 66 cents per hour for motormen, conductors and operators.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

Labor Represented On Recovery Boards

Tuesday, August 1, was a busy day for California business men and employers, marking the initiation of President Roosevelt's blanket code under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

More than 3000 San Francisco employers applied for and received the blue emblem of the NRA, signifying their compliance with the terms of the code, which means that shorter hours and higher wages will be received by thousands of workers.

Considerable confusion exists as to what is required under the law, and officials will be kept busy for some time answering questions and making rulings on disputed points. However, the press reports a general spirit of co-operation is in evidence, which augurs well for the success of the program.

The appointment by the President of state and regional committees to push the recovery program, on which committees labor as well as employers is represented, gives promise of active work in seeing that the terms of the law are complied with. Among labor's representatives are A. W. Hoch, president of the State Federation of Labor; Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, and Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Forty-eight state boards, composed of nine members each, and twenty-six district boards of seven members each have been "drafted" by the President. The California state board consists of: Oscar R. Howard, Los Angeles; Jack L. Warner, Hollywood; Thomas M. Storke, Santa Barbara; William Keck, Los Angeles; Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco; Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, San Francisco; Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco; Alfred Harrell, Bakersfield, and Charles M. Brown, Redlands.

The committee for the Los Angeles district, comprising southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, is: A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles; W. E. Simpson, Los Angeles; George A. Rogers, Los Angeles; M. Curley, Ajo, Ariz.; Charles Komick, Phoenix; J. J. Dempsey, Santa Fe; Clyde Oden, Albuquerque.

The San Francisco district, comprising northern California, Utah and Nevada, will be covered by the following committee: George Creel, San Francisco; Edward Vandeleur, San Francisco; H. H. Whiting, Oakland; William R. Wallace, Salt Lake City, Utah; Bishop Thomas Gorman, Reno; W. W. Conant, Reno; D. D. Moffatt, Salt Lake City.

A SYMPATHETIC JUDGE

Arraigned before Magistrate William Belcher in Philadelphia, seventy strike pickets, including the president and vice-president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who were arrested outside a hosiery plant, were discharged. Magistrate Belcher warned the strikers against calling non-strikers "names," but he declared that if he had a daughter working in the plant he would "make her join the union."

TO CO-OPERATE WITH PRESIDENT

Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in his July report to the governor's council, says: "This department, through you, pledges its whole-hearted and enthusiastic support to bring about the National Recovery program of President Roosevelt. We want to pull ourselves out of this depression now, and with President Roosevelt, like 'Vulcan working at the anvil,' forging the country into a co-operative unit, America cannot fail!"

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

The Building Trades Council of Alameda County held its regular election of officers last week. James H. Quinn was unanimously elected to the office of president for his fourth consecutive term and Charles R. Gurney, secretary-treasurer, was elected for his eighth consecutive term.

A. F. of L. Is Making Inroads Into Auto and Steel Industries

To an extent never expected, the American Federation of Labor is plunging into the field of collective bargaining directly and may soon be drawn into wage negotiations and Recovery Act proceedings as the spokesman for great numbers of workers who have no international union.

This situation is the result of the present national organizing campaign, through which workers in the mass production industries are being organized in federal unions directly chartered by the A. F. of L.

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With a headquarters office opened in Detroit, inroads are being made in the automobile industry, though not without the stiff opposition of the great auto makers. In the steel centers organizing work also is going forward. In the auto and steel centers the Federation has put some of its best and shrewdest campaigners. Workers, under the freedom established by the Recovery Act, are literally flocking into unions.

An example of union methods was found last week in Washington, when the Bookkeepers and Stenographers' Union, E. J. Tracy, president, went into newspapers with a three-quarter page display advertisement calling upon office workers to organize.


EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Employment continues to gain, trade union figures indicate, but the rate of gain is slackening and there are still well over 11,000,000 persons out of work, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor reports.

President Green declared that the figures emphasize the urgent need of quick action under the National Industrial Recovery Act and warned that if the return of men to work is slowed up the whole recovery program is doomed. In making public the report President Green said:

"Trade union reports showed employment still gaining in the first part of July, but the gain is considerably less than it was in June. Our weighted figures show the progress made each month since the March crisis; the per cent of membership going back to work was: April, 0.5; May, 0.3; June, 1.3; July, 0.7 (preliminary).

"Despite these gains, 23.8 per cent of the membership were still without work in July (preliminary figure). Our weighted figures for other months are: April 26.1 per cent unemployed; May 25.8 per cent; June 24.5 per cent.



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School for Workers To Open Next Monday

Beginning Monday, August 7, and closing Friday, September 1, at Occidental College, Los Angeles, there will be conducted the regular workers' summer school of the California State Federation of Labor.

The school is held this year under the joint supervision of the State Federation of Labor, the Extension Division of the University of California, and the California Association for Adult Education.

There will be courses of instruction in English, public speaking, history of American trades unionism and present-day labor problems.

A very important feature of the summer school will be a careful review and presentation of the workers' opportunities under NIRA. The course in labor problems will center upon this issue. Prominent labor representatives of the state will speak upon it and every effort will be made to acquaint the students with it.

A special appeal is made at this time to labor of the state to support this effort in workers' education. This can best be done by sending some promising student to attend the sessions of the school. The expense is nominal; \$25 is the total cost of room and board on the university campus. The suggestion is made again that some of the larger locals of the state finance the expense of at least one student at this school. It is a workers' school and the attendance of workers is urgently solicited.

In case residence cannot be maintained, workers in Los Angeles and in nearby localities may take advantage of attending classes by paying a small registration fee of \$1 and reside at home or otherwise.

There are excellent facilities for recreation. The library, the swimming pool, tennis and planned trips to various points of interest are all included.

Further information and admission blanks may be procured at the office of the Summer School, 308 California State Building, Los Angeles, or from John L. Kerchen, 301 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS STRIKE

More than twenty thousand coal miners are on strike in western Pennsylvania, and state militia are on the scene to preserve order. Governor Pinchot has invited strike leaders and the president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company to meet him at the state capital with the object of "effecting permanent peace" in the coal region. A few hundred of the miners have returned to work in mines which granted wage increases.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933

Japanese Persistency

It is quite clear that the discussion of the Japanese immigration quota suggestion opened up by Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers has given encouragement to Japan in her fight for equality in immigration matters. The letter of Consul General Wakasugi, published elsewhere, shows how closely the discussion is being followed.

The point made by the Japanese consul confirms the belief that an agreement as to the facts would greatly aid in understanding the Japanese position. He states that "there is no discrimination against any particular nation" in the Japanese "ordinance of 1899."

In the discussion of the subject before the Commonwealth Club, V. S. McClatchy, secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, granted that "Japan has no exclusion law which keeps out Koreans and Chinese." But he added:

"Japan has an ordinance, 352, which was passed to accomplish that by indirection. It gives to those in charge of provinces and territories the right to restrict and deport immigrants considered objectionable. The best proof of what I say is that Japan does keep out Koreans and Chinese, particularly Chinese. China in 1924 presented for the seventh time her protest against the exclusion of Chinese, and she called attention to the inconsistency of Japan in excluding Chinese while she at the same time remonstrated to the United States for excluding Japanese."

It makes little difference whether the Japanese exclude certain races by direct mandate of the law or by indirect authorization of a "police ordinance." The question is, "Does Japan exclude the Chinese while objecting to exclusion of Japanese by the United States?" And the answer seems to be in the affirmative.

Hearst Finds a Supporter

The San Francisco "Examiner" reprinted a few days ago the vague, indefinite and altogether incomprehensible charges recently made by William Randolph Hearst against union labor, which were commented on at length in last week's Labor Clarion.

Also it has given prominence to an indorsement of Hearst's article by Fred Pabst, Sr., of the Pabst Corporation, St. Louis, in which the beer baron says:

"Solidarity between employer and employee is now the big thing. To assure success of the President's recovery program there must, of a necessity, be some changes in the contracts between the employers and the employees. There will be some changes made in working agreements.

"I believe that the union leaders realize this as well as the men who employ labor. The union

men know that there must be a revision made in their agreement with the employer and I know the unions will be reasonable. I expect no trouble whatsoever from the union officials in changing schedules to meet with the rules set forth in the President's code.

Now if Mr. Hearst and Mr. Pabst will get their heads together and tell the mystified reader just what it is they complain of it might simplify matters. Pabst is confident "the unions will be reasonable" and he expects no trouble in meeting "the rules set forth in the President's code." And Hearst says he always has been "and always will be in favor of organized labor." With such confidence in the parties complained of, the complainants should have no difficulty in securing redress of their grievances.

But what are those grievances, and what connection have they with "the President's code"?

"Co-operation and Leadership"

The Labor Clarion has been honored with an invitation to participate in a meeting of the periodical publishers of the United States to ratify a code of fair practices under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The invitation is from the "National Publishers' Association, Inc.," with headquarters in New York, and is accompanied by a draft of the proposed code and an expression of hope for its approval, "enabling our industry to continue our past enviable record of co-operation and leadership with the constructive forces of America."

The list of directors of the association includes the names of publishers of magazines and periodicals of national circulation, some of them published under union conditions and many of them under notoriously non-union auspices. The code submitted contains the following labor provisions:

"There shall be a standard minimum wage for employees in the periodical publishing industry of not less than 30 cents per hour for women and 40 cents per hour for men, and this shall be uniform throughout the entire country, except that apprentices and learners may be paid not less than 80 per cent of the above schedule during the first three months of their employment.

"Standard working hours shall be forty hours per week; but editors, business executives, artists and sales people receiving not less than \$30 per week shall not be limited to this requirement. These standard working hours shall not apply to watchmen, repair shop crews, engineers and firemen."

In declining to take part in any such travesty upon the reconstruction program of President Roosevelt, the Labor Clarion feels impelled to call attention to the character of the "co-operation and leadership" displayed in this precious document. In many instances the scale of wages proposed is about one-third of the present wage for printing craftsmen. Instead of complying with the intent of the law to increase wages and shorten hours, the code is an attempt to reduce wages to a point below actual living costs.

The organization seems to have taken its cue from the recent meeting of commercial printing employers in Chicago, which agreed upon a similar rate of pay. A gentleman who participated in that meeting declared upon his return to San Francisco that "the principal aim of the convention appeared to be to devise a method of circumventing any increase of wages and decrease of hours and to work for the employers' selfish interests alone." That kind of "co-operation" will wreck the President's program.

"Are we ever going to realize our political ideal of making the other fellow pay the taxes?" asks the Tacoma "Ledger." Well, Hearst, Chandler, Knowland, et al. seem to have succeeded in doing so.

Attention is called to the removal of the names of two concerns from the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council this week. Compton's dairy lunches now are manned entirely by union workers. Tait's was removed because it has gone out of business.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association thinks newspaper publishers should have the right to employ boys as carriers and it has issued a call to members to oppose the campaign for ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution.

It will be news to many to learn from Miss Perkins' testimony in the steel code hearing that the seven-day week and twelve-hour day still prevail in that industry. Do you remember the hurrah that went up when those twin evils were "abolished" some years ago as a patriotic response to the request of the President of the United States?

How selfish propaganda reacts upon its sponsors is reflected by the action of the California Legislature on the income tax measure. "More than any other man in the state, William Randolph Hearst was responsible for enactment of the income tax bill at the session of the Legislature which adjourned last Thursday," says B. W. Horne in an enlightening story in the "News." The dictatorial attitude of Hearst, the Oakland "Tribune," the San Francisco "Chronicle" and the Los Angeles "Times" "angered influential and independent members," the writer declared.

Announcement is made in Sacramento of the appointment of Charles W. Lyon, editor of the Sacramento Valley "Union Labor Bulletin," to be field manager for the United States re-employment service in northern California. He will work under the direction of John Stellern of Los Angeles, state director of that branch of the federal recovery program. Charley Lyon is one of the most energetic workers in the cause of labor, and it seems that he can always find time for additional duties. Stellern is to be congratulated on his choice of an assistant.

The arrest of Aaron Sapiro in New York, charged with complicity in Chicago racketeering operations, caused a sensation in San Francisco labor circles, where he is well and favorably known. He is a former member of the Labor Council, and had been active in its work. Some years ago he commanded the attention of the country by his successful suit against Henry Ford for libel. Formerly he was one of the counsel for Tom Mooney. Sapiro was engaged as counsel for the Laundry Owners' Association of Chicago. He emphatically denies any wrongdoing, and his friends in San Francisco are confident of his innocence. He is at liberty on bail.

WHY YOUR ELECTRIC BILL IS HIGH

1. Because you do not pay simply for electric current. Your local plant is usually merged into a big holding company. In turn, this may be merged into a still bigger interstate corporation—sometimes six or seven companies are "pyramided" on each other. Today ten giant trusts control 82 per cent of power generated in the United States. Most of them issue stock upon valuation which has been inflated by millions of dollars. Your electric bill not only pays for the power you use but for dividends to this army of stockholders and huge profits to the men at the top.

2. Because there is no way to check excessive rates. Since holding companies are financial bodies and operate, as a rule, across state lines, they escape state laws, while as yet federal laws do not control them.—Edward Vandeleur.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Disquieting reports of attempted intimidation of union representatives are coming from many sections. These reports have been placed before the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act. All fair-minded citizens will hope that the recovery administration authorities will act with speed and decision to put a stop to such discrimination, which is prohibited under the terms of the recovery act. When public authority is against the workers they will seldom organize; the United States government must stand back of the workers in their fight to establish their constitutional and human rights to form trade unions and to have these unions recognized if it wants the new deal to be a success.

* * *

Miss Josephine Roche of Denver is president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, second largest coal mining company in Colorado. She is a modern employer and believes in unions, high wages, efficiency. While her big open-shop Rockefeller rival was writing its business in the red, Miss Roche's annual report for 1932 recorded a net profit and a bigger one than the year before.

The report shows that the Roche miners worked an average of 191 days in the year, compared with the state average of 126 days. Their average earnings were \$1650 a year, two or three times larger than in some non-union fields. Why?

Through a high degree of union efficiency Miss Roche reduced operating costs. Through what she calls "the intelligent co-operation and careful work of the hundreds of employees of the company," production per man increased. The worker in the Rocky Mountain Company mines produced an average of 10.5 tons of coal per day. That was three tons per day more than the average for Colorado.

The better paid worker is more profitable to the employer.

* * *

Hitlerized Germany the other day carried out a nation-wide search for "enemies of the state" that is described as probably unique for its vast extent. Promptly at noon every person found in a railroad train anywhere in Germany and every person in a vehicle in any principal highway or city street was subjected to search, both of persons and belongings. It was announced that the entire search was carried through without incident but the "result was somewhat disappointing." The vast search revealed only a few fugitives from justice, persons carrying arms without authorization, auto drivers without proper licenses and a little "forbidden literature."

The Hitler followers are still evidently doing their best to keep Germany in a state of alarm and hysteria. They are so impressed with the sense of their own importance that they do not realize the ridiculousness of their latest "stunt," which reminds one of the celebrated exploit of the king of France who marched 20,000 troops up a hill, and then marched them down again.

* * *

Government alone cannot start the wheels of industry. Government is only a symbol of power—the people's power, yours and mine. At least this is the theory of our democratic form of government. It has been a rather hazy theory, in recent years. But it is for us—all of us—to make it a living, a burning reality.

TO "RECTIFY THE ERROR"

Editor Labor Clarion:

I beg to call your attention to your article entitled "What Prompted the Agitation?" published in the issue of Friday, July 21, of the Labor Clarion, in which you quoted my lecture given at the seminar of the International Relations held in

Berkeley on July 17 as follows: "There is an imperial ordinance of 1899 designed to regulate the residence of foreigners engaged in business."

However, the essence of my speech was erroneously quoted in the San Francisco "News" of July 18, from which you seem to have obtained the source of your article. In fact, I stated in my lecture that "there is in Japan an imperial ordinance of 1899 which is designed to regulate the residence and business of foreign laborers by local authorities and there is no discrimination against any particular nation in this regulation."

Perhaps your quotation has been misled by the erroneous report of the San Francisco "News," due to some confusion of wording as above stated.

Although this is a minor point of the case I thought it desirable to rectify the error and hope that you will be kind enough to publish this in an early issue of your paper, and oblige. Sincerely yours,

K. WAKASUGI,
Consul General of Japan.

COMPETITION OR CO-OPERATION?

Editor Labor Clarion:

Can it really be true that something of permanent value is being taught us by four dreary years of depression and disaster?

Has "rugged individualism" not proved the best of medicines for the ills of the body politic? Granted millionaires have multiplied, but at the shameful cost of want and misery for those millions classed as "the masses."

Was the game worth the candle? Our new President utters a decisive "No!" He reverses Solomon's dictum, "That which hath been it is that which shall be," and tells us that which hath been it is that which shall not be, that over-long hours of toil, over-short rates of pay and killing child labor shall cease if any power resides in our government to make them cease; that government it has long been our boast is a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

He appeals personally through the radio to you and me, dear reader, to stand back of him in the efforts he and his picked associates are making to insure a square deal for those real creators of wealth, the men and women who do the actual work of the nation, be they farmers, mechanics, "white collar," men or laborers.

But his task is not likely to be an easy one, for "vested interests" have long been in the saddle and will not willingly be unhorsed. Our courts and our American Constitution will be invoked to delay or defeat those certain new measures now most necessary if we are really to emerge from our period of depression and disaster. "Necessity knows no law"; and if anything constitutes "necessity" surely it is the starvation of suffering millions. "Man is more than constitutions."

No need to await any economic conference's decisions before setting our own house in order. So here's success to the new deal!

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., July 27, 1933.

COMPTON'S DAIRY LUNCHES

To our Fellow Trade Unionists and Friends:

We take great pleasure in advising you that Compton's dairy lunches, 144 Ellis street, 45 Powell street and 8 Kearny street, have settled their differences with the culinary unions, and are again 100 per cent union, and therefore entitled to your patronage and support.

We desire to thank you for your assistance given us in our endeavor to maintain the established standards for culinary workers in San Francisco and to assure you of our appreciation for the whole-hearted support we have received from our fellow trades unionists and friends.

Very truly yours,

LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Culinary Workers and Beverage Dispensers.

Hugo Ernst, Sec.-Treas.

RATE HEARING OF 1932

By EDWARD VANDELEUR

The 1932 electric rate proceedings of the City of San Francisco were based on economic necessity, and if this petition of the City of San Francisco had been granted it would have meant a saving to the ratepayers of San Francisco to the extent of \$900,000 annually. The commission denied the petition in November, 1932.

Briefly the people's contentions as presented to the Commission by City Attorney John J. O'Toole were that during the economic crisis which prevailed it was inequitable to maintain high rates of dividends prevalent during the boom years for the benefit of a small group of stockholders when the industries of San Francisco, the state, and the nation as a whole, were in a deplorable condition. Specifically the city attorney introduced uncontroverted evidence that in San Francisco, apartment house owners' income showed a decrease of 33 1/3 per cent in 1932 as compared with 1929; restaurants and other eating establishments during the same period showed a decrease in revenue of 46 per cent; hotels showed a decline in revenue of between 30 and 40 per cent; building trades crafts, such as ironworkers, carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, etc., showed that employment decreased 66 per cent and wages were reduced 20 per cent, while building activities, measured by value of permits, decreased 73 per cent; net sales of department stores showed a 23 1/2 per cent decrease in 1932 compared with 1931; banking debits showed a decrease of 57 per cent in 1932 as compared with 1929. The city attorney also showed by state statistics that agricultural marketings showed a decrease in value in 1932 compared with 1929 of 41 per cent; employment decreased 43 per cent; payrolls decreased 60 per cent; average weekly earnings decreased 24 per cent; bank debits decreased 57 per cent, and regional car loadings decreased 43 per cent.

From a financial standpoint uncontroverted evidence was introduced to the effect that the common stockholders had earned 10.89 per cent on the par value of their stock in 1931, and 10.48 per cent in 1930. This permitted the payment of an 8 per cent dividend annually, and further, the accumulation of approximately \$10,000,000 in the surplus account during these two years. It was further contended that if the company was allowed to earn 6 per cent dividend it would be more than fair to the stockholders of the company, in view of the fact that industry, other trades crafts and all employments had had their income drastically reduced. It is estimated that in 1932 the common stock of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company earned over 8 per cent. If the common stock had been cut to a 6 per cent return and this saving passed on to the consumers it would have meant a saving in electric rates of \$2,350,000, or approximately a cut of 5 per cent in the ratepayer's monthly bill.

State Statistics—Agricultural marketings showed a decrease in value in 1932 compared with 1929 of 41 per cent; employment decreased 43 per cent from 1929 to 1932; payrolls decreased 60 per cent from 1929 to 1932; average weekly earnings decreased 24 per cent from 1929 to 1932; bank debits decreased 57 per cent from 1929 to 1932; regional freight car loadings decreased 43 per cent from 1929 to 1932. Earnings on \$25 par value common stock of Pacific Gas and Electric Company: 1931, 10.8 per cent; 1930, 10.48; 1929, 13.1; 1928, 12.11; 1927, 10.19.

MARS WOULD BE OUT OF BUSINESS

One way to assure the peace of the world would be to arrange that a nation couldn't have another war until it had paid for the last one.—American "Lumberman."

Convict-Made Goods May Be Excluded in New Industrial Codes

By OLIVER HOYEM
I. L. N. S. Staff Writer

The National Industrial Recovery Administration is using its powers to eliminate unfair competition of prison labor with free industry and free labor. Furniture, knitwear, and garment industry codes submitted to Administrator Hugh D. Johnson all have labor clauses which conform to the principles laid down in the Hawes-Cooper act passed by Congress in 1929 and effective January 1, 1934. A prison labor clause will be inserted in the electrical industry code before it is finally approved by the President.

A much broader attack on the entire problem of prison labor competition is indicated by Secretary of Labor Perkins' appeal to General Johnson to request the governors of all the states to agree on the regulation of prison production in keeping with the codes for industry. This problem is said to be one of the reasons why General Johnson is planning to call the governors together for a meeting.

Will Affect Large Industries

The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor has compiled significant figures on the extent of prison labor production which have just been submitted to General Johnson for his consideration. These figures are now being used by industry in presenting their codes as a factual basis for showing that the prison products, particularly those sold on the general market in competition with free industry, seriously affect many large industries, especially in price competition. They also contend that this is a field in which the federal government should not fail to aid in the effort at sound regulation which free industry, free labor, the state Legislatures, Congress and the President have sought for a long time to impose.

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A representative of one of the industries whose code has not yet been made public said:

"The competition of prison industries with free industries is a serious problem to many large manufacturing groups. It can not be dismissed as negligible on the theory that the total prison output is negligible in comparison with the total manufacturing output of the United States. The figures show the concentration of prison products in a limited number of manufacturing processes, and in such fields the producers of prison goods, whether state or private contractors, become the price dictators for the industry. Wages, hours and conditions of labor are likewise materially influenced.

Demoralizing to Markets

"Private industry has no means of determining when or where this prison production is to be met. A large part of it bears no indication of its origin and is either branded or labeled with the names of distributors, contractors or dealers. Prices paid the prisons either for the products or for the labor of the prisoners are ridiculously low compared with the cost of normal private production. The net result is a complete demoralization of market prices in those industries in which price on products actually compete.

"To increase the differential between the sale price of prison products and the sale price of goods privately produced would, in some instances—in the absence of some control—leave the general market largely to prison production and defeat the purpose of Industrial Recovery provisions."

UNFAIR BAKERIES

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union announces that the Roma and Torina bakeries still are on its "We Don't Patronize" list, notwithstanding rumors circulated to the contrary. A determined fight is being made to unionize these concerns. Its success is contingent upon the continued support of union labor and its friends.

SALES TAX IN EFFECT

The state sales tax went into effect on Tuesday, August 1, with much confusion apparent on the part of both merchants and the purchasing public.

The larger mercantile establishments experienced comparatively little difficulty, having fortified themselves with all available information as to the application of the tax. However, many difficulties arose and the State Equalization Board was swamped with inquiries as to details of the law. Many of these had to be referred to Sacramento.

Small business concerns, such as cigar stores, restaurants and beer and soft drink parlors, had great difficulty in explaining to irate customers that they were not responsible for the annoying tax of a few cents on purchases. One surprising thing was the number of persons who were unaware of the enactment of the law, or at least of its effective date.

Blanket Code to Aid "White Collar" Man

Discussing the issuance by President Roosevelt of what has been termed a "blanket code" for all workers in the United States, General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, stated that such a uniform agreement would hasten the co-ordination of industries not yet codified and would provide economic justice for the vast army of unorganized workers and the "white collar" class.

"This does not mean that the President of the United States is going to issue any ukase to industry," said Johnson. "No such move is contemplated. Such a policy is repugnant to American principles. But it is possible to announce a set of rules under which everybody can be taken care of temporarily. They can subscribe to this general rule and then, if it works any hardships, we can correct these later."

Every industry and every employer who has agreed with the President on the plan, or who has approved a code covering the vital subject of re-employment, will be enrolled as a member of the N. R. A. and given a certificate and badge. Lists of all employers authorized to use the badge will be on file at all post offices and unauthorized use of badges will be prevented.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC

Problem: Does a 40 per cent increase in wages, following a 40 per cent decrease, bring the old wage back? Answer: Let your original wage be \$10. A 40 per cent reduction brings this to \$6. A 40 per cent increase brings this to \$8.40. Sure, all wage scales are being restored—at decreases of 16 per cent or so!—"Hosiery Worker."

Municipal Distribution Scores

Big Victory at Muscle Shoals

On June 30 the third of the four cities in the vicinity of the great Wilson dam of Muscle Shoals voted overwhelmingly in favor of a municipally owned distribution system. This was in Florence, Alabama. The vote stood 919 for and 62 against.

Sheffield and Muscle Shoals (the latter being the name of a small city in this section) had voted overwhelmingly to establish their own distribution systems in order to be in line to buy the current from the government power plant whenever the government is ready to render the service. And now Florence, the third, and one of the larger of the cities in this vicinity, has swung into line.

Only one city immediately adjacent to the dam remains to vote. That is Tusculumbia, which will vote this month.

PATRICK O'BRIEN ILL

The absence of Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien from last week's meeting of the Labor Council was due to illness. For more than twenty-five years he has been on the job, and is regarded as a fixture. His hosts of friends are wishing him a speedy recovery.

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for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

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Prison-Made Products Total Many Millions

A decrease in the prison products sold on the open market in competition with free labor and free industry is shown by the survey of prison labor just completed by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Congress was convinced in 1929 that too many prison goods were sold on the open market, and therefore passed the Hawes-Cooper act, which goes into effect in 1934, and will tend further to restrict the sale of prison goods in competition with free industry. The report of the Department of Labor shows that the states are beginning to respond to this legislative stimulus to establish a sound system of manufacture and distribution of prison products.

State-Use Plan Favored

The state-use system of prison labor, which is supported by the American Federation of Labor, in 1932 had increased in favor with the states to 65 per cent of all production, whereas in 1923, 55 per cent of all productive labor in the state and federal prisons were working under the state-use system.

According to the survey, there were 158,947 prisoners confined in state and federal prisons in 1932. This compares with 84,761 in 1923, the year of the bureau's last previous survey on this subject. The figures represent an increase of 87 per cent in the nine-year period.

Of the number incarcerated in 1932, 82,276 were engaged in productive labor, 52,986 were engaged in various prison duties (such as cooking, washing, keeping the cells clean, scrubbing prison walls, etc.); 6558 were sick and 17,027 were idle.

Products of Prison Labor

The 82,276 prisoners engaged in productive labor produced goods having a value of over \$75,000,000. Among the most important classes of goods produced were 22,000,000 shirts having a value of over \$8,000,000; 63,000,000 pounds of binder twine having a value of over \$4,000,000; and more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags. Twelve hundred miles of new road, having a valuation of over \$15,000,000, were built by prison labor in 1932. Approximately \$5,000,000 worth of this road work was built in Georgia.

Of the 116 state prisons, 66 paid a money wage to all or a part of the inmates; 48 paid no compensation of any kind for work done; and two allowed credit of time of sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the twelve federal prisons, seven paid wages to prisoners for work done and five did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, although in a few prisons the scales were considerably higher.

Of the prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932, 1.3 per cent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week; 55.2 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week; while 21.8 per cent worked 60 hours or over per week.

Lease System Abolished

The productive work of prisoners in federal and state prisons were carried on under several systems, namely, state-use, state-account, contract, piece price, and public-works and highways. Of particular interest is the distinction between the state-use system and the state-account system. In the

former system, all products are used in state institutions and none is sold in the open market. Under the state-account system, prison products are offered for sale and thus come into competition with products of free-labor and industry.

The lease system, i. e., the system of leasing out inmates to employers at so much per prisoner, has entirely disappeared from practice, the survey revealed.

FIRST HUNTING VICTIM

The deer hunting season opened on Tuesday last, and the first victim of accidental shooting was Leo Suennen, a well-known San Francisco orchestra leader. The accident occurred in Lake County, and the victim died before he could be brought to a hospital. He leaves a widow and four children.

QUIETER, FASTER STREET CARS

Street car companies are now experimenting with a new type of cars which is much quieter and faster than the old cars. Wheel cores cushioned in rubber help to give silence. The new cars are said to have faster pickups than the best automobiles and have automatic devices which do away with jerky stops and starts. New type springs give riding ease. Though not fully perfected a few of the new cars are now in service.

NOLAN HEADS BUILDING TRADES

At the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, July 27, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Ed J. Nolan, vice-president, F. E. Johansen; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Doyle; sergeant-at-arms, Dan Dougherty; board of trustees, J. R. Gerhart, J. N. Ricci, Joseph H. Ault, James McKnight and T. C. Meagher; law and legislative committee, A. E. Cohn, Joseph Fitzgerald, V. I. Doyle, E. A. Dwyer and J. Kelley; organizing committee, D. J. Cavanagh, J. Mullane, L. C. Dressler, J. J. Hatrup and J. Ledwith; business agent, James E. Rickets.

GOAL OF JAPANESE

If we do grant quota to Japan it must be done with knowledge that she will accept it only as a step towards her announced goal of "racial equality"—the same rights for her people in immigration, citizenship, land ownership and other matters, as conceded to Europeans. She fought for recognition of that principle at Versailles in 1919, and has repeatedly proclaimed it since.

Japan and her friends declare that she does not resent the exclusion of her people, but rather the manner in which it was done; and that a plan similar to that adopted by Australia would have met her approval. It is history, authenticated by official public records, that Japan protested violently against the Australian law, and finally appealed to Great Britain. She desisted only when certain that Australia would make no concession and that Great Britain did not dare to coerce her dominion. She has since accepted the Australian situation gracefully and now declares that it is entirely satisfactory.—V. S. McClatchy in Baltimore "Post."

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Typographical Union Will Protect Itself

Importation of strike-breakers to a city in which negotiations with employers are being conducted will henceforth be regarded as a declaration of war by the International Typographical Union. The union's stand was set forth in the following resolutions adopted by the executive council, meeting in Indianapolis headquarters:

"Resolved, That from and after this date the importation of strike-breakers into any jurisdiction where contracts are being negotiated or wage adjustments are under consideration will be considered as an unfriendly act on the part of employers and a virtual declaration of industrial war, and that the International Typographical Union will consider importation of strike-breakers under such conditions as justification for immediate withdrawal, without notice, of the members of this organization in the employ of publishers or employers guilty of such overt act; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a publisher or employer operating in more than one city who violates an existing contract or arbitration agreement and locks out the members of this union shall be considered to have sacrificed his right to protection under contracts which may be in effect in other cities in which he operates."

This action was a sequel to the activities of the newspapers of San Francisco and Seattle some months ago in importing strike-breakers and coercing the various unions into signing one-sided agreements putting into effect lower scales and more onerous conditions.

GROCERY CLERKS' UNION

An enthusiastic meeting of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple, which was largely attended by employees of the chain stores on special invitation of the union. The purpose of the meeting was to interest non-members in the organization, in order to be in position to benefit from the National Recovery Act. Prominent members of the San Francisco Labor Council addressed the meeting, and at its conclusion many new members were enrolled.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The I. T. U. referendum election on the pension propositions will be held next Wednesday. It is agreed by all that the changed economic conditions affecting the earning capacity of the membership have made some changes in the pension laws necessary, and three propositions thereon have been submitted by the executive council, all of which have been discussed and proposed at various times, in certain forms, ever since the original law was passed. Members are again urged to examine the proposed changes as given in the July "Journal," pages 17-21, in particular, and pages 3, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The member may cast the ballot in favor of all three of the propositions, against all three, for or against any two, or in favor of any one thereof. Ballot boxes will be sent to organized chapels, and the polls at the Secretary's chapel will be open from 12 noon to 6 p. m. All votes will be counted and tabulated at headquarters.

After sixty-seven years as a so-called "open shop" newspaper the Philadelphia "Record" has voluntarily signed an agreement with the Typographical and Pressmen's unions of that city. The paper was purchased five years ago by J. David Stern, who conducted a union paper in Camden, but had not until now changed the policy of the Philadelphia paper, although reported as having been long sympathetic with organized labor as a controlling factor in industry. In making announcement, in a double column box, of the unionizing of the paper Mr. Stern said: "The Philadelphia 'Record' believes that unionism is an essential element in the President's program to raise wages and increase the nation's purchasing power." When efforts were begun by President Roosevelt to lift the country out of the depression the "Record" contended that "company unions" were a dangerous subterfuge and that restoration of the power of organized labor in industry was the only force which could hold employers to a code which would really give higher wages and shorter working hours.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., chairman of "Shopping News" chapel, has returned, with his wife and daughter, to the bay region, after basking (?) for two weeks in a 107 degree temperature on the Wegner ranch, in Sonoma county. Some of Mr. Mitchell's relatives own this beautiful ranch, which adjoins the Jack London property, at the base of Sonoma Mountain, near Glen Ellen.

With the clever co-operation of his wife, the friends of "Jack" Whiting, genial chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, many among whom were fellow-craftsmen, succeeded in giving him a big surprise last Saturday night at the housewarming of the new home of the Whiting family in Redwood City. During the day "Jack" had been "messin' aroun'" (official consent of Amos 'n' Andy given) in his garden. Somehow or other, he had managed to work up a keen appetite for dinner as well as the earth for the reception of seed of some colorful and fragrant posies he hoped eventually would flower therein. His garden work for the day concluded and entering the house to dine, "Jack" clicked as a real 100 per cent "dirt" farmer, so far as could be judged by his personal appearance. Mrs. Whiting, whose one weakness is known to be an overdeveloped sympathetic complex, surveyed the tired-looking

"Jack" with an unusual degree of tenderness, and suggested, softly: "Honey, dear, don't you think you'd feel better if you shaved, made a change of clothing, and otherwise tidied up a bit before dinner? When that is done, you may relax a few minutes after the tough workout you've administered to that hardpan adobe. By that time you'll be ready a-plenty for something special I've prepared for dinner as a reward for your earnest beginning as an amateur rancher." "Jack" was unconsciously slightly suspicious of this generous know it, but he was. As a reward he more than enjoyed all the goodies she had promised him before dinner. Further, by complying with Mrs. Whiting's suggestion, he was all "pret-tied up" and ready for what, to him most unexpectedly, followed—the gathering of thirty or forty friends who were made more than welcome by the hospitable even though greatly surprised chairman and his charming wife. While many words could be utilized in telling of how the evening was spent and what a "good time was had by all," lack of further space requires some brevity. That being so, and summarizing, we'll say—and all of those present will say—the new home of Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Whiting was properly warmed.

Aubrey Bell of the "News" chapel, and one of No. 21's delegates in the Trades Union Promotional League, has departed on a vacation into the mountain country. Before going he industriously started the ball rolling toward securing some prizes for the Labor Day celebration.

A. L. Solomon, recently president of Bakersfield union, and well known in the San Francisco newspaper branch, arrived in the city this week for a short stay, at least, and is reveling in the change from the 100-and-over climate of the valley.

Thomas Mulligan of the "Shopping News" chapel left San Francisco recently for Arizona, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Mulligan is not in good health, and a change of climate was advised by her physician. "Tom" will return to San Francisco as quickly as an improvement in his wife's health will warrant.

Dwight Doty, clerk of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in Washington, D. C., is visiting his parents in San Francisco. His father, Thomas Doty, formerly employed in the Government Printing Office, is a member of the local Typographical Union. Dwight "zipped" from Washington to San Francisco in a transcontinental airplane in twenty hours. He expects to remain in San Francisco until September 15.

Reading Clerk Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett, who suffered a severe ankle injury while boarding a homeward bound bus in Menlo a few weeks ago, attempted to resume her proofroom work on the "Examiner" last Sunday. She overestimated her strength, and as a result was obliged to again take to her bed at her home, 34 Hazelwood avenue, where, according to her physician, she will have to remain for an indefinite period.

Leo Michelson rounded out his twenty-fifth year as secretary of Typographical Union No. 21 last Saturday. On July 28, 1908, he was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Will J. French. This length of service probably gives "Mike" ranking priority over secretaries of all larger unions subordinate to the I. T. U. A noteworthy record, indeed.

G. A. Crim, who for the last thirty years has been "doing his stuff" in Los Angeles newspaper composing rooms, deposited his I. T. U. "traveler" with No. 21 last week. Besides his newspaper activities, Crim became a figure among Los Angeles real estate dealers, and was going satisfactorily until "that thing" happened in August, 1929, which was indiscriminating in its victims and included him along with millions of others. Crim is an old-time member of Chicago union, and

while here has been "talking shop" with a few of the printer boys who are former residents of the Windy City, Patsy Evers among them.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

To Harry Miner the chapel expresses its sympathy at the death of his brother.

The writer met a former member of this chapel in the person of Tom Boyle. Tom has been away from the linotype for some years, being now a member of the city fire department. He wishes to be remembered to his many friends among the printers of the city.

Jack Adams returned to his "sit" after visiting in Chicago. He says the fog last Sunday was a welcome relief to him, for the heat of the exposition city and Middle West was most unbearable.

Brown as an Indian is George Langridge, who returned to his apprenticeship duties after vacationing on the Russian River.

At the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society meeting all the officers were re-elected, as follows: Harry Miner, president; C. Noble, vice-president; Selig Olcovich, secretary-treasurer; J. H. McDermott, J. H. Adams, directors; H. J. Benz, Arthur Nelson and Earl Curtis, auditors. This society has a remarkable record, in that it pays a \$200 benefit for illness during the first year. Since its organization, some ten years ago, it has cost the member \$61, or about \$6 a year for that protection. During the last six months \$378.50 was paid in sick benefits. A loan department is also functioning for the benefit of its members, and in the last two months debts have been paid back to the society by fine co-operation of borrowers and the officers. This organization is wholly composed of printers, and is filling a worthwhile purpose in the chapel.

Hermosa Beach, Long Beach, Hollywood, etc., is where Al Grimwood vacationed. Feeling fine, says he, and he looks it, says we.

John Collins, formerly a member of the chapel and one of the real old-timers among printers of San Francisco, was a visitor to the "room" Tuesday. John retired from active work some time ago, but he just couldn't resist dropping in and visiting with his many friends.

Dave Anley and family visited on the Russian River up Healdsburg way for a few days.

Dan O'Connell got tired of ad work and decided what he needed was a vacation. He accordingly hung up a "tf" and is now vacationing, destination unknown at this writing. Ray Harvie is doing the honors for Dan.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Louis Ludes is growing too stout, so decided to reduce. He figured that by going without breakfast he could get down to weight. After trying it for just one morning he decided it wasn't so good. The reason for the sudden dieting was the alarm clock forgot to ring.

Luke Alvord pulled his slip and has departed for other fields.

When the chief of police called on Benny Dwyer for advice as how to recover the buffalo bulls which broke out at Golden Gate park, our chief adviser right away said, "Send your 'bulls' out after them."

Bert Sheridan returned from a trip in the north with a curious freak of nature. He was around with something that looked like a cross between a Russian bear and a hedgehog. He got away with it all right till he was seen using one of the bristles for a toothpick and eating the body in vegetable soup for a carrot.

Ross Wilson has returned to the copy desk after a vacation.

Chairman Charles Staples left for a season of hunting and fishing.

E. W. George, who subbed here a year or so ago, is back again after visiting in Kentucky.

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MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

INHERITED MILLIONS

By GRANT E. KELLOGG

We hear a lot nowadays about communism, "direct action," "confiscation of wealth," etc., but the writer does not believe that 5 per cent of our citizens would sanction or even consider such methods of finding relief from present conditions.

However, in the halls of Congress, in the columns of the press, over the radio, economists all over the country have stated time and again that there must be a redistribution of the wealth of this nation. These men do not propose confiscation of property from those who have created it. They do not even sanction confiscation of wealth that has been accumulated unjustly—if it was acquired legally—but the average American is opposed to the creation of dynasties of aristocratic parasites under the cloak of inherited millions.

The first important step is to change the laws so no man can accumulate a vast fortune without giving an equivalent in service or real value. This would prevent the get-rich-quick artist, the fake stock promoters, international bankers, Wall Street jugglers, and other crooked gamblers from building up fortunes that would enable themselves and several generations of descendants to live in idle luxury at the expense of those who produce wealth or give honest service.

For example, take the case of John Mitchell Reynolds III, who, at the age of fifteen months, became one of the world's richest babies. This baby descended from J. J. Sorg, the founder of the tobacco trust, and his inheritance is as follows:

From great-grandmother's will....	\$ 1,785,000
From grandmother's will.....	20,000,000
From mother's will.....	14,000,000

Baby's total unearned inheritance...\$35,785,000

The mother and grandmother are still living, possessed of many millions in addition to what they have set aside for the baby.

The great-grandmother, the last member of the family that founded the Reynolds fortune through the tobacco trust, has passed from the picture, but we have representatives of the second, third, and fourth generations—three non-producers—taking what their pleasure dictates from those who do produce.

Human greed, through laws created by the money barons, has made it possible for three generations of non-producers to spend their lives on "flowery beds of ease." They inherit the power to demand and take the equivalent of the life service of 598 men who must work fifty-two weeks in the year with no vacations or holidays and no time off for sickness.

The money power inherited by these non-producers has given them the income of 598 producers, without the responsibility of feeding, clothing, or housing them—with absolutely no interest in the mental, moral, or physical welfare of their economic slaves.

Four per cent interest on the fortune of the Reynolds baby amounts to \$1,431,400 per year. This is the equivalent of the yearly service of 954 producers—men and women—and if the baby should develop economic tendencies, and decide to live within his income, he would be able to leave the principal of his inherited \$35,785,000 to provide economic slaves for future generations.

Under the laws of our present money aristocracy, James Reynolds III, and Marcus Daly III, and other inheritors are subjecting "free" producers to taxation without representation.

Unearned income and inheritance taxes will remedy this situation.

"Funny how he is so lucky at cards but then loses his winnings at the race track." "Not so funny. He can't shuffle the horses."—Ex.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Benjamin B. Rosenthal, formerly a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Upholsterers' Union, passed away at his home in this city on July 31, the funeral taking place on Wednesday last. Interment was in Home of Peace Cemetery. Mr. Rosenthal at one time was a member of the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco under Mayor P. H. McCarthy. For a time he was connected with the Labor Clarion in the capacity of advertising solicitor. His loss is mourned by a large circle of friends in union labor ranks. He leaves two daughters, a sister and two brothers.

George Hunter, a member of the Machinists' Union, passed away July 28.

Albert H. Nuendorff, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 483, died on July 30.

Thomas L. Green died on July 31. He was a member of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

MAY SETTLE COAL STRIKE

Latest news is to the effect that the strike in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania may be settled soon. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, after a conference with the president of the Frick Coal Company, Governor Pinchot and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, stated that an immediate agreement was a possibility.

BRITISH LABOR BOYCOTTS GERMANY

The British National Joint Council of the labor movement, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party, issued a manifesto demanding a boycott of German goods and services. The avowed motive of the boycott is to bring home to the German government "the human protest against their betrayal and denial of the principles of civilized behavior."

Fine Safety Record Of Municipal Railway

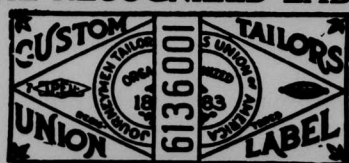
For the fourth consecutive year the Municipal Railway has a clean record so far as fatalities are concerned, according to the annual report of Thomas B. Johnson, claims adjuster for the system, filed last week.

The report showed that although 71,815,286 passengers were carried, not a single fatal accident occurred. The ratio of claims paid and the expenses of the office to the revenue was the lowest in the twenty years of operation, or .02052 per cent.

The number of accidents reported was 3021, of which 1634 were collisions with automobiles and wagons and thirty-eight were collisions with other street cars. Three hundred and eighty-five passengers were injured while boarding or leaving cars.

A total of \$30,109 was paid for personal injury claims, \$2445 for property claims, and \$11,692 for hospitalization of injured passengers and employees. Claims department expenses, including salaries and attorneys' fees, was \$13,546.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

With the vast sums of money at their disposal, what efforts were made by M. T. D. U. officers to organize the unorganized mailers? The financial statements of the M. T. D. U. show large sums were spent by these officers. The money spent by them had little to do with organization work. Some of the money, like the \$100,000 defense fund, was never accounted for. Though New York dominated the M. T. D. U. during the history of the organization to this day large cities near New York remain unorganized. It has always been a case of "as New York goes, so goes the M. T. D. U." Apparently the disposition of the M. T. D. U. officers was not to attempt the organization of a mailers' local unless they believed they could control it with a firm hand. Mailer locals apt to prove rebellious might disturb the "balance of power" (which is New York), besides proving to be a thorn in the side of the M. T. D. U. hierarchy, as the so-called "outlaw" locals have proven to be. One object of the ancillary bill, no doubt, was to lasso those mailer locals, the "outlaws," who snapped their fingers at the tyranny of M. T. D. U. officers, and ran off the M. T. D. U. reservation.

Those mailer locals that were chartered by the I. T. U. before the organization of the M. T. D. U. received valuable assistance from the printers of the I. T. U. Were the M. T. D. U. dissolved it is safe to say that the printers of today would render the same assistance to mailers in organizing mailer unions that printers did in the past. The entire history of the M. T. D. U. has shown that organization to be a stumbling block in the pathway to any advancement for those who pay per capita to it. Ostensibly organized to promote the mailer interests the M. T. D. U. was not long in developing into a "foremen's protective association," which it is, more or less, today, the pillars of the M. T. D. U. being friendly foremen.

Being that the M. T. D. U. officers cordially invited the "outlaw" locals to send delegates to their proposed convention in Chicago in August in a sort of non-voting but "advisory" capacity, as they termed it, possibly these officers will include the "outlaw" locals (as well as their scribes) on their mailing list in mailing convention proceedings.

Completely equipped for camp life for a two weeks' vacation Charles A. Pirie, foreman of the "Chronicle," has gone into the wilds of the Mendocino mountains.

President Christie of No. 18 has become a grandpa, a daughter having been born to the wife of his son. He is busy acknowledging congratulations, wearing an expansive smile and simply "walking on air," with an elastic step. Congratulations, Harold.

Harold Taylor has gone on a vacation to his old stamping ground in Seattle and adjacent cities, and may include the principal Canadian cities in his itinerary.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of July 28, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials — From Elevator Constructors, William T. Carlyon and Harry A. Love. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mrs. Cronin, informing Council that her father, P. O'Brien, was sick. From Mr. P. H. McCarthy, Jr., in behalf of himself and family, thanking Council for its very kind expressions of sympathy in their late bereavement. From Carmen's Union No. 518, inclosing check for \$50 toward Labor Day celebration. From Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board, announcing that Gene Compton and his restaurants are now fair.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, indorsing the request of Milk Drivers' Union relative to the placing of Mr. Russell of the Pacific Coast Dairy on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Mr. Harry K. Wolf, inclosing copy of a petition which he requested to have indorsed and signed. From Bakery Drivers' Union, copy of its wage scale and agreement.

Referred to the Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the reorganization of Jewelry Workers' Union.

Referred to Organizing Committee — From Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, application for re-affiliation with this Council.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Janitors' Union in regard to case in the Municipal Court; matter was referred to the secretary for investigation. In the matter of complaint of Cemetery Workers' Union in regard to the employment of members working in the Cypress Lawn Cemetery, the matter was laid over until the return of the president of the Cemetery Association and of the president of the union, both being out of town. In the matter of controversy between the Metal Trades Council and the Western Pipe and Steel Company, regarding the failure of the company to pay boilermakers the union scale on contract work, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of placing the Western Pipe and Steel Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Will hold an open meeting on Sunday afternoon; requested the officers of Council and friends to assist at the meeting. Municipal Carmen—Complained of a new system regarding vacations; requested assistance in having rule changed. Culinary Workers—Have adjusted differences with Compton restaurants; they are now 100 per cent union; thanked all who assisted in bringing about the adjustment; Lucca restaurant is unfair. Bakery Drivers—Have not completed adjustment with Roma or Torino baking companies; withhold patronage until an adjustment is reached; have adopted temporary code in conformity with NIRA.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and same ordered paid.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Reported having completed all arrangements for celebration of Labor Day; report received as progressive.

Brother P. Peterson, president of Reno Labor Council, addressed the Council, extending fraternal

greetings. Brother Clinedinst addressed the Council relating to conditions in Nevada.

Delegate Scharrenberg reported on proceedings of the recent session of the Legislature at Sacramento.

Nominations State Federation of Labor—Miss Nellie Casey and Charles A. Derry were nominated; moved that nominations close for the evening; motion carried.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee and the Committee on Industrial Recovery Act be authorized and instructed to present at the next meeting of the Council a resolution standing unqualifiedly behind the President in his attitude on the new deal as enunciated by him; motion carried.

Moved that the Council take the names of Tait and Compton from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Industrial Recovery—Committee submitted a detailed analysis of the temporary or blanket code promulgated by the President July 20, which is designed to cover all industries voluntarily accepting it until they have each adopted a permanent code. The period covered by the temporary code may begin August 1, and every industry will be required to submit a permanent code before September 1. After December 31 the temporary code must have been superseded by a permanent code. Delegate Scharrenberg of the committee also submitted a verbal explanation of the two California recovery acts just passed by the State Legislature; an analysis of these measures will be reported more fully at next meeting of the Council; report adopted.

Resolution in Memoriam—Charles Child

Whereas, Charles S. Child, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and trustee of the San Francisco Labor Council, has passed to his reward; and

Whereas, Brother Charles Child was an active trade unionist devoted to the cause of organized labor, and as a member and official of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 of San Francisco participated in the many activities of the San Francisco labor movement during his many years of membership, and earned for himself the respect and friendship of all who learned to know him, leaving after him a memory of a useful, earnest and estimable life in the pursuit of the principles and ideals of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, That we mourn the passing of Charles S. Child; that we honor his memory and tender heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and friends; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Council, and that copies thereof be transmitted to Laundry Workers' Union No. 20, and to the family of the deceased.

On motion the resolutions were adopted, and the Council stood in silence for one minute out of respect to the memory of Brother Charles S. Child.

Receipts—\$309.60; **Expenses**, \$306.60.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

If all this clearing out of the prohibition enforcement personnel keeps up, pretty soon we won't have a dry eye among us.—Dallas "News."

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CELEBRATE LABOR DAY

To Each Labor Organization in San Francisco, Greeting:

The Joint Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council has arranged to hold a great celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 4, 1933, at California Park, Marin County, and hereby most cordially invites each labor organization in San Francisco and vicinity to participate and co-operate in making the celebration a grand success.

The program will consist of a picnic and free barbecue, games of all kinds, with numerous prizes to winners, and gate prizes, dancing, a baseball game with a trophy for the best team, free merry-go-round for the kiddies, etc.

The price of admission will be 50 cents for men; ladies and children free. Boats leave the ferry for Sausalito, connecting with trains for California Park.

Each organization is requested to advertise the celebration among its membership, and to assist in disposing of tickets. Orders for tickets should be sent in to Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council, and the secretary of each organization is to settle with him for all tickets purchased. Tickets not sold must be returned to balance the organization's account.

As time is short, each organization is respectfully urged to respond as quickly as possible, and send in its order for tickets to John A. O'Connell, secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Thanking you one and all for your hearty co-operation, and with best wishes for success and a good celebration, we are,

Fraternally,

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

By James B. Gallagher, Chairman.

John A. O'Connell, Sec.-Treas.

Thomas Doyle, Assist. Secy.

July 26, 1933.

BUT LISTEN

"What has kept you so late?" "I was fixing a new ribbon on my typewriter." "You ought to be ashamed to own it. You get rid of her or there'll be trouble!"—Sydney "Bulletin."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Ice Company, Potrero avenue and Army street.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Committee Explains Blanket Code Details

The Committee on Industrial Recovery of the San Francisco Labor Council, which is keeping in close touch with the developments at Washington, submitted the following report at the last meeting of the Council. It was prepared by Theodore Johnson, secretary of the committee, and was listened to with much interest by the delegates:

"The most striking development since the last meeting of the committee was the temporary or blanket code, issued by the President July 20, which is designated to take effect August 1 and to be observed by all employers who voluntarily agree to accept it until it is superseded by a regular code for the industry to be adopted and put into effect not later than December 31, 1933.

Child Labor Barred

"Section 1 of the temporary code provides that after August 31, 1933, the employer will not employ any person under 16 years, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed in other than manufacturing or mechanical industries for not to exceed three hours a day between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

"Section 2 reads as follows: 'The undersigned agrees with the President (2) "not to work any accounting, banking, office, service or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department establishment or public utility, or any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than forty hours in any one week, and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below fifty-two hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all."

"As most of the trades and occupations come under section 2, it is plain that 40 hours will be the limit for employees in this class, such hours to be worked within six days or less by each employee, but the total number of hours that the shop, store or employment must be operated shall be not less than fifty-two hours a week. Thus opportunity must be given for the employment of more employees than the regular working crew.

Thirty-five-Hour Week

"Section 3 prescribes that in factory and mechanical work the employee shall be worked only thirty-five hours a week until December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum of forty hours for any six weeks within this period, but not to exceed eight hours in any one day.

"Section 4 contains a number of exceptions as to the hours allowed to be worked. Sections 2 and 3 do not apply to employees where there are two or less working for an employer in towns of less than 2500 population, nor to pharmacists and other professional employees; nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity who receive over \$35 a week; nor to persons employed on emergency maintenance or repair work; but in such

cases overtime rate of not less than one-third will have to be paid.

Minimum Weekly Wages

"Section 5 fixes the minimum weekly wage for the trades and occupations covered in section 2, and varies at \$15, \$14.50 and \$14, according to the population of the trade area where the person is employed. In San Francisco the minimum will be \$15. In Oakland it would be \$14.50; and in Berkeley \$14.

"Section 6 fixes the minimum wage for employees in factory and mechanical occupation, and reads:

"6. Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piece-work performance."

"Minimum" Wage Not "Maximum"

"Section 7 reads: '7. Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.'

"Section 8 pledges the employer not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit of the agreement.

"Section 9 contains the pledge of the employer not to increase his prices over those in vogue on July 1, 1933, except to cover any additional cost due to the adoption of this agreement.

"Section 10 provides for the support by the public of all businesses that have signed the agreement and bear the insignia of membership in the N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

"Section 11 provides that each employer must have submitted a code of fair competition by his industry in any event before September 1, 1933.

Regulates Price Increases

"Section 12 provides that goods contracted to be purchased before June 16, 1933, shall not be increased in price except as required to include any increase in cost due to the signing of this agreement, or by reason of having become subject to a code approved by the President.

"Section 13 provides that the agreement becomes canceled upon the taking effect of a regular code.

"Section 14. This is an important section and reads as follows: '14. It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's re-employment drive by signing this agreement but who asserts that some particular provision thereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect, and then in a petition, approved by a representative trade association of his industry or other representative organization designated by N. R. A. may apply for a stay of such provision pending a

summary investigation by N. R. A. if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.'

Must Hear Organized Employees

"It appears, therefore, clear that employers signing up the agreement must allow representation of their employees in the said signing, if the employees are organized and choose their own representatives. Otherwise we can see no meaning in the last phrase, to the effect that 'this agreement is . . . subject to all the terms and conditions, required by section 7 (a).' Collective bargaining would mean nothing unless there is something to bargain about, and what is more important in all collective bargaining between employers and employees than the terms and conditions of the employment, principally minimum wage rates and maximum hours? There is nothing in the blanket code preventing employers and employees from agreeing to less hours and higher wages than those prescribed in that code. It is generally conceded that the blanket code adopted higher maximum hour scales and lesser minimum wage rates than were deemed proper by the representatives of organized labor. That was in order to avoid too much opposition from the die-hards among employers. But where collective bargaining is established nothing in the blanket code prevents better or higher standards than those fixed therein.

"News items from Sacramento state that the State Legislature before its adjournment passed a State Recovery Act, to cover intra-state business. . . .

"Within the next few weeks we may expect California industries generally to be operating under the blanket code."

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The city council of Minneapolis has acted to bring about an investigation of the low wages paid messenger boys by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Benefits paid since the establishment of the Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association, an auxiliary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, now total \$2,471,913, according to the official report in the "Postal Record."

The twentieth triennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, meeting in Boston with 175 delegates in attendance, re-elected John F. McNamara of Boston as president of the organization for the ensuing three years. This is McNamara's third term.

The administration has announced its emergency set-up for placing thousands of unemployed on jobs to be created under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Secretary Perkins, in making public the names of state re-employment directors, said the entire organization was functioning and that W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, would handle the new service.

The general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers has selected Robert J. Tormey, Chicago, Ill., to be secretary-treasurer of the organization for the three-year term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph W. Morton, which occurred during the recent convention of the Firemen and Oilers at Boston, Mass. Mr. Tormey is one of the three international auditors of the union.

England sees no immediate prospect of the return of prosperous days, but the English people

as a nation are watching with keen interest President Roosevelt's "experiment," and are hoping that it will succeed, Miss Margaret Bondfield, British trades unionist and labor leader, told the International Congress of Women in Chicago, with distinguished women delegates from thirty-one countries. Miss Bondfield was the first woman cabinet minister of Great Britain.

Britt Smith, former secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World in Centralia, sentenced to twenty-five to forty years for murder on charges growing out of the Armistice Day clash between I. W. W. members and American Legionnaires in 1919, has been paroled as promised by Governor Clarence D. Martin. Ray Becker, the last of the eight I. W. W. prisoners, refuses to accept a parole. He holds out for a commutation of sentence, maintaining that a parole implies an admission of guilt.

The constitutionality of the law enacted by the last legislature of the State of New York authorizing a state board to fix milk prices has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals of that state. The court declared that at times the well-known policy of non-interference by the state with individual freedom must yield to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare. He said the exercise of state's power to regulate private business could only be invoked under "special circumstances," and added that "it may be invoked when the legislature is dealing with a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the entire state in a large measure depends."

Organizer Holderman of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has organized almost 1000 textile workers in the Bangor, Pa., area in the past month, outside of hosiery workers, and is now aiding in the reorganization of slate workers there. Unionization is also increasing in the silk weaving mills in Easton and

vicinity. Eastern Pennsylvania is rapidly becoming union-minded everywhere.

A grave warning against association with bodies subsidiary to the communist movement, and an account of the methods by which these organizations operate, are contained in a manifesto issued to the trade union and labor movement by the National Joint Council, representing British organized labor.

More than 11,000 full fashioned and close to 3000 seamless hosiery workers are on strike at Reading, Pa. Despite the fact that every full fashioned hosiery mill in the county is closed and that only three or four small seamless shops are still working, the employers are stubbornly fighting to avoid admitting defeat and recognizing the union.

State, municipal and other relief organizations which have been refusing aid to destitute families of striking mine and factory workers in Pennsylvania and other commonwealths have been called to a turn by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, in charge of the half million dollar fund voted for the relief of the jobless and their dependents by the last Congress.

One of the busiest places in Cincinnati is the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers. National Secretary Bob Hesketh says: "We added 5000 new members during March, April and May. During the month of June we added 2500 more, and we are working for a like advance in July. And further, when repeal of the eighteenth amendment is won, it is our ambition to gather in our ranks an additional 10,000."

Restoring the 1932 scale, the National Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers has granted a 20 per cent increase in wages to 4000 men in the hand-blown department of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, of which James Maloney is president.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash.....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

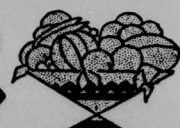
MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haight and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET